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(oops !)

VOL. VIII NO. XXV

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO

THURSDAY MARCH 19 MCMLXX

Taking sabbatical

Mullins to leave Laurentian

Senators abandon non-confidence motion

By S. Merrifield

Administration president, Stanley G. Mullins is leaving Laurentian. And it is unlikely that he will return.

Mullins confirmed, late last week, his intention to ask for a two-year sabbatical leave, at the Board of Governors meeting, yesterday afternoon. He was expected to make a further statement following that meeting, and to announce his intentions to the Senate, at its meeting this afternoon.

Mullins is expected to announce his resignation as president shortly after he leaves on his sabbatical. Mullins, himself, has not officially stated that he will resign. However, he has indicated to several senior faculty members that this is his intention.

Asked why he is applying for the sabbatical, Mullins said it will be the first time in twenty years that he will have time to do research on any large scale. During his leave he plans to do research in English and comparative literature.

At present he says he does not know if he will return to Laurentian at the end of the two-year period. If he does, he says it will be in the capacity of a professor of English.

The news of Mullins's impending departure does not come as much of a surprise to many.

Opposition to the Mullins regime has been increasing rapidly over the past year in all segments of the university community, but especially among students and faculty.

This has been shown most clearly by the formation in November 1969, of an active caucus of faculty and student senators who have frequently and successfully opposed the president on a great number of senate matters over the past four months.

This caucus has been responsible for (among other things) bringing about the openness of Senate meetings, setting up a senate committee of students and faculty to study staff and budget allocations, a plan for adequate consultation in long-term planning, and setting up negotiations concerning Laurentian's proposed merger with Sudbury Teachers College to include students

and faculty from both institutions.

Late in January, since members of the caucus felt that most of the problems they had been dealing with could be directly or indirectly linked to Mullins, the caucus decided to place before Senate a motion of non-confidence in the president.

By mid-February, they had compiled documented evidence of at least eight cases of inefficient administration, inadequate consultation and communication, or, totally unilateral action on the part of the president. The caucus also enlisted the support of enough members of senate to ensure the passage of the motion of non-confidence.

Then, because some members of the caucus felt that the publicity involved with such a motion might "create a divided university", it was agreed that a delegation of senior academics would meet with W. Shea, chairman of the Board of Governors to find out whether Mullins' resignation might be obtained in a "quieter" way.

Shea is reported to have expressed his sympathy and confirmed that there had already been some discussion among members of the B.O.G. concerning the possible departure of Mullins.

This discussion is rumoured to have included a possible settlement with Mullins of \$50,000, a two-year sabbatical and a tenured faculty position upon his return.

(Mullins when asked about the \$50,000 rumour, said it was the first he had heard of it.)

Shea then arranged for the same delegation to meet with members of the B.O.G. executive committee. At that meeting the delegation was informed that a motion of non-confidence would be considered "irresponsible" by the B.O.G. and that Senate might expect no future co-operation from the B.O.G. for the next two years, if such a motion was passed.

Feeling that action from B.O.G. was unlikely, the Senate caucus then decided to go ahead and introduce the motion of non-confidence at today's senate meeting.

The non-confidence motion asked for the president's immediate resignation because of poor leadership in planning the

university's development, non-consultation and inadequate liaison between students, faculty administration and the B.O.G.

However, a meeting between Mullins and the faculty delegation which had met with the B.O.G. executive was arranged last week at the home of Dr. W. Watson, head of the department of Biology and Dean of Graduate Studies. At that meeting Mullins announced his intentions to ask for a two-year sabbatical and to announce his resignation at the end of the first year. He also indicated that he wished these intentions to be made known informally.

By the time this announcement was made, the agenda for today's Senate meeting had already been circulated and one of its listed items was the non-confidence motion. A new agenda was therefore drawn up and the item removed.

Mullins departure means that an acting president must be found for the beginning of the next term. His resignation will make necessary the appointment of a new president.

Spokesmen for the senate caucus say they will seek the formation of a search committee consisting of students, faculty and B.O.G. representatives to choose the new acting president.

Some members also feel that Mullins should announce his resignation before September, instead of at the end of his first year of sabbatical, so that the search for a new president can begin as soon as possible.

At present there are three other universities in Ontario looking for new presidents and all are having difficulty.

The Sudbury Star reported Saturday that "leadership of the anti-Mullins forces" was attributed to Garry Clarke, president of the faculty association and hinted that Clarke might be Mullins' successor.

Clarke's participation in the move to oust the president has been extremely limited; he is neither a member of Senate nor of the caucus.

It is true, that Clarke's name has been mentioned as a possible successor.

Also mentioned have been Dr. R. Cloutier, vice-president; Dr. W. Watson, head of biology and



dean of graduate studies, Dr. D. Williamson, head of the geology department and Dr. E. Wright, head of the English department.

However all such rumours are merely speculation as no names have been formally considered by any body.

Ryerson speaks at L.U. on Canadian problems

"The presence of two national communities is a fact of Canadian existence," according to Marxist Historian Stanley B. Ryerson. The failure to recognize this is the basic problem of Canada. Speaking at Laurentian on March 13, Ryerson said that this was the problem of Lord Durham's time and it is the problem of the seventies.

He explained that the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism stated in Volume III of its report, issued in the last year, that the overwhelming majority of French-Canadian wage earners work in industries controlled and managed by English Canadians.

In Montréal 60% of the work force is French-speaking, while only 17% of the management of this work force is primarily French-speaking, the working language is English.

The problem facing Canada today, Ryerson stated, is that of finding terms between the two societies - terms more workable than the present ones, which grew out of conquest, and which depend on a "structure of political inequality combined with economic and social inequality."

This inequality he said, is caused by the English-Canadian and American control of Que-

bec's industries. Quebec's and Canada's political social independence is dependant on economic independence. The industrialist know that political nationalism requires economic nationalism and they realize that the people of Canada are beginning to see this.

Ryerson pointed out that the aim of the May 1969 meeting of the Atlantic Institute, an organization representing the seventy largest corporations in the "free world", held in Washington was to find ways to remove the physiological and political barriers to the international flow of investment. Inherent in this is the elimination of national character. The growth of national character leads to a desire for political independence, and this is dependant on economic independence.

Canadian economic nationalism the Marxist Historian explained, is necessary to protect Canada's political independence and to prevent the exploitation of Canadians by American industrialists.

Ryerson's visit to Laurentian was sponsored by the History Society. He addressed an open meeting of students and faculty at 3:00 p.m. in the third floor amphitheatre, and spoke to the History Society at 7:00 p.m. in the Secretarial-Lounge.

Public Service Commission to help School of Translators and Interpreters

In order to meet the constantly growing need for professional translators, the Public Service Commission of Canada is intensifying its programme to recruit students interested in translation as a career, and has chosen Laurentian University to train some of these future translators.

The School of Translators and Interpreters at Laurentian offers a four year course leading to a Bachelor of Science in Language. Students registered in the last three years of this course may apply for financial support under the Public Service Commission financial support programme.

The applicants will be screened, and the Public Service Commission will select those best qualified for its training

programme. Those selected will have their tuition paid and will also receive a living allowance of \$2,050 a year. During summer vacations, they will be given various assignments by the Federal Translation Bureau, and will be paid a salary.

On successfully completing their course at the Laurentian University School of Translators and Interpreters, the students under the Public Service Commission's financial support programme will be required to work in the federal Translation Bureau for a period of time equal to their years of subsidized training.

The Laurentian University School of Translators and Interpreters was established at the beginning of the academic year 1968-69.

Applicants for admission must have better than average marks in their Grade XIII English and French.

RNA's to get B.Sc.N.

Approval has been given by the Academic Senate of Laurentian University to allow the Laurentian University School of Nursing to offer for registered nurses a degree programme leading to a Bachelor of Science in Nursing. The Senate set no date for implementation of the approval granted after numerous requests were received during the past several years from registered nurses in Northern Ontario.

The programme will give registered nurses an opportunity to upgrade their academic and professional education, and provide them also with a basis for master's and post-master's education in accredited institutions.

The academic entrance requirements for registered nurses planning to enter the Laurentian University School of Nursing have been set. They will include English or français, biology and chemistry at the grade 13 level. The applicants for admission must have an overall average of at least 60 per cent or equivalent standing in these subjects from other provinces.

Registered nurses interested in a degree course, and who are now taking grade 13 subjects offered at night-schools operated by boards of education can now plan to meet the entrance requirements of the Laurentian University School of Nursing.

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Thursday, March 19

Concert in Great Hall at 8:00 pm. with Zurich Chamber Octet.

Friday, March 20

HUNTINGTON BANQUET at 6:30 pm. Dance at Caruso Club - crowning of queen- awards.
Bar at \$.50 a shot. Cost for evening is \$3.00 each.

Friday, March 20

Dr. F. J. Koegler will speak informally to students in C114 at 10:30 and 11:30 am. His subject will be Aspects of Mental Retardation.

Sunday, March 22

Film Society last film of the term in C114 at 7:00 pm. and 9:00 pm. Monterrey Pop.

Wednesday, March 25

Geology dept. weekly films in C114 at 12:30 pm. This week: Ultimate Structure Refining Metals

School of Commerce elections

Len McNamara was elected President of the School of Commerce Student's Council (1970-71) in the recent elections. There was a 67% turn-out of the Commerce students.

Also elected were Vice-President; Scott Hughes; and Fourth Year Representative, Peter Tye. The rest of the council were chosen by acclamation, including: Secretary, Judy Mc-

Hugh; Treasurer, Wendy Piccolo; Second Year Representative, Bob Ethier; and Third Year Representative, Paul Phillion.

There are 155 students enrolled in the School of Commerce, 105 of these students voted. Members of the School are very pleased with the response of the students at the elections.

Shinerama

by Ann Pinder
- Director Shinerama '70.

Frosh Week 1970. I venture to say Shinerama '70 could be the biggest and best venture ever. The two pro-school councils, Social-Work and Nursing have agreed to undertake the organization of this event.

Gene Logel, director of Shinerama Canada, drove up from Toronto last Tuesday March 10, to meet the new Committee.

Besides discussing the limitless possibilities in Shinerama, he showed slides informing us about Cystic Fibrosis (cause and treatment of the disease).

Every year universities across Canada have a Shinerama to raise money for C.F. research and as an event for students to meet students. Shinerama '69 raised \$521. Next September, look out Sudbury!

WANTED TO RENT--- A four bedroom house or farm in the Sudbury area but outside the city. For occupancy at the end of April. Phone either 675-1503 or 674-4639.

Summer accommodation in Toronto from May 11 to September 11. Rooms as low as \$10.00 per week (meals \$10.00 extra). For information and applications write Campus Co-op, Room 111, 395 Huron St., Toronto 181, Ontario.

Telephone 964-1961.

KINGSTON: Spending any time in Kingston this summer. Single or double rooms, and meals if desired, are available by the week or in Science '44 Co-op. If interested write, Summer Manager 397 Brock Street, Kingston, Ontario.

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Benson to tax students

KINGSTON (CUP)--Federal finance minister Edgar Benson said Saturday that he expects to rake in an extra \$5 million from students under his new tax proposals.

Student fellowships, scholarships, bursaries and research grants, tax-exempt under current legislation, would be taxed under proposals in Benson's white paper on tax reform which was tabled in the Commons last fall.

Benson was speaking at a symposium on the tax paper held at Queen's University.

Benson justified the tax increases by arguing that some students who get scholarships, bursaries and grants also have "substantial" outside income and should pay taxes on their total incomes "like all Canadians."

The finance minister also rejected a suggestion that students be allowed to deduct interest on student-aid loans. It was too hard to determine whether the money was really borrowed to finance education or to invest in the stock market, he said.

Benson said certain "reasonable expenses--such as tuition, books, reasonable travel expenses, and if it's necessary to hire an assistant to do research work"--would remain tax deductible expenses for students.

U of A campus paper censored

EDMONTON (CUP)--The administration at the University of Alberta Thursday took its censor's pencil to the campus student newspaper. The Gateway, forcing the newspaper to remove two "objectionable" photographs from its pages.

The action has escalated the conflict between the administration (which prints the Gateway) and the staff of the paper, who have charged the administration with interference in The Gateway's right to print what it chooses.

The administration's latest act was to force editors of the paper to remove two pictures, depicting posters on public display at the university.

The posters, originally printed by law students to publicize their faculty election and formal, depicted nude men and women, with the captions "Opportunity 103" and "Opportunity 102."

Administration printing services co-ordinator Ross Grant, who oversees the paper's production, demanded removal of the photos, declaring "I have never been sued, and I don't intend to start now."

Grant was backed up by administration vice-president Gordon Tyndall before he read an accompanying story which reported the law students' action. He later re-affirmed his support for Grant after reading the article.

In protest, the Gateway editors pulled the entire front page of the paper, and replaced it with a small note inviting students to Gateway offices, where they could read the Page one news.

Students grant voice

OTTAWA (CUP)--In an effort to head off possible unrest among campus administrators, the student council at the University of Ottawa Wednesday offered to grant their administration a voice in student union affairs--but only a token one.

In a "Pink Paper" on student government at the self-styled "bilingual" university, councillors proposed that administrators be given representation on the four commissions handling student on the campus.

Campus authorities, says the paper, "have shown themselves worthy of this responsible role"--but councillors gave the statement a hollow ring by further declaring they could not "justify parity representation for the administrators."

Although student council executive members swear their proposals are serious, the "Pink Paper" bears a strong resemblance to administration announcements earlier in the academic year, which offered students four seats on the 40-person U of O academic senate.

"Peace weekend" in Ottawa

OTTAWA (CUP)--Chanting peace songs and slogans, 2,000 demonstrators marched to Parliament Hill here Saturday where they listened to speeches calling for an end to the Vietnam war.

Protest co-ordinators were disappointed at the turnout for the conclusion of the "peace weekend" which began with a folksong and film program the previous evening.

The demonstration--previously billed as the "biggest-ever anti-Vietnam war protest in Canada"--was to have amassed a predicted 8,000 to 10,000 demonstrators from 12 Ontario and Québec universities, joined by members of other anti-war groups.

Saturday the crowd was composed mainly of students from McGill and other anglophone Québec universities, who arrived Friday by chartered buses from Montreal.

After speeches and several singings of "All we are saying is give peace a chance," the rally at Parliament Hill ended in a scuffle around the microphone and speakers' platform when a group of alleged Maoists tried to seize the microphone.

Queen's prof charged with blackmail

KINGSTON (CUP)--Four-fifths of a special Queen's university investigation committee Thursday (February 26)

agreed Thursday that chemical engineering professor Henry Becker was "utterly innocent" of charges of political blackmail levelled at him by one of his graduate students.

The other one-fifth, student Terry O'Hara was badly ejected from a meeting of the Queen's senate after a five-minute shouting match.

O'Hara had insisted that PhD candidate Charles Edwards--who accused Becker of the blackmail be allowed in the senate chambers to hear the committee's verdict.

Eight student society constables shoved O'Hara through the chambers doorway, which was blocked on the outside by members of Queen's Free Socialist Movement.

The report, finally read "to the appropriate committees," did give a mild slap on the wrist to chemical engineering department chairman Reginald Clark in reference to a visit to the campus by an RCMP officer last October.

Edwards told the committee that Clark's attitude toward him changed for the worse after the policeman's visit.

"With hindsight," the report said, "Clark ought to have asked the policeman why he wanted to talk about Mr. Edwards."

The report said there was a "danger that Mr. Edwards was being subjected to surveillance respecting his lawful political beliefs or activities," and said the matter should be brought up in parliament.

Edwards, a member of the Free Socialist Movement, triggered the inquiry with a charge that Becker, his doctoral supervisor, gave him, on November 8, an ultimatum to choose between his studies and his radical politics.

But the report--describing charges by Edwards and other members of the FSM as "groundless attacks...on the academic and personal integrity of Mr. Becker and (to some extent) Mr. Clark"--was primarily aimed at clearing the two faculty members.

It recommended that "an informal note" Edwards sent to Becker be regarded as a letter of withdrawal or that the graduates students committee ask Edwards to voluntarily withdraw from his doctoral program and his duties as a laboratory demonstrator.

Immediately following presentation of the report in senate,

administration dean of applied science J. H. Brown moved that Edwards--and any student who declared membership in, or publicly supported, the FSM--be suspended for one year.

The motion failed because Brown had not given a week's notice of presenting it.

Edwards described the situation as "just so ludicrous."

"On every instance where there was a conflict between what the department said and what we said, they (the committee) took the department's side," he told reporters. "This is blatant repression."

Edwards said he would not voluntarily withdraw. He also cast doubt on the manner in which the committee arrived at final agreement.

The report was written by Chairman A. B. Adell, and signed by the three faculty members of the committee. Student representative on the committee Val Traversy, reportedly did not sign the report until after a six-hour meeting with the faculty committeemen.

"He can't explain anything in the recommendations, and he still believes pressure was brought to bear by the department," Edwards said, "but he signed the report."

Spanish professor raises charges of racism at Guelph

GUELPH (CUP)--Charges of racism have been raised at the University of Guelph in the case of a black professor denied tenure at the university last November on the grounds of "incompatibility."

Spanish professor D. K. Gordon has filed charges with the Ontario Human Rights Commission over the action by the tenure committee of the Guelph languages department November 3, 1969.

Gordon said he was given no specific written reasons for the tenure refusal by the tenure committee, whose decision was later upheld by an administration committee on reclassification and tenure.

But Gordon said he was given a "verbal rationale" by the department chairman Rex Barrell immediately following the action, which included claims that:

- Gordon was "an element in departmental unity;"
- he left courses unfinished "because of too much digression on political matters;"

- Senior faculty within the department and in other sectors of the university were concerned with Gordon's political views;

Gordon should have finished his PhD degree four years ago and was appointed assistant professor in the department on the understanding that the degree would be completed immediately. Gordon has now completed his PhD; he is the only member of the Spanish section with a PhD;

- "Gordon does not fit in with his colleagues."

Gordon's accusations of racism have been backed up "unconditionally" by two black students' organizations at Guelph: the West Indian Students Association and the University of Guelph Organization of Black Unity.

According to the West Indian association: "It is our under-

standing that the university committee on re-classification and tenure refused Dr. Gordon's appeal (of the departmental decision) largely because of his claim that some members of the departmental committee hold racist views.

"The university committee obviously feels that it is no crime to be racist. The crime lies only in exposing racism."

"Radical" groups under investigation

WASHINGTON (CPS-CUP) -- The U.S. senate internal security sub-committees (formerly the subcommittee on un-american activities) has launched a new investigation against several U.S. radical groups.

The investigation, under the chairmanship of Mississippi senator James O. Eastland, involves at least four groups:

Liberation News Service, a news distribution agency which sends a packet of articles, photos and drawings twice a week to 500 subscribers in the U.S. and abroad;

The New York regional office of the Students for a Democratic Society, now an independent collective. The office has been used as a meeting center and for printing and propaganda work for radicals in the area;

Cambridge Iron and Steel Inc., a corporation operated by radicals for the distribution of money donated by a wealthy benefactor.

A spokesman for Cambridge Iron and Steele described the organization as a "fluke"--that is, not an ordinary funding arrangement for radical movements and said the name was a joke. The corporation disbursed nearly \$25,000 to about a dozen groups, including LNS and the SDS New York regional office.

the Institute for Policy Studies, an academic "think-tank" located in Washington, D.C. IPS fellows and visiting researchers include radical academics and activists. Its director, Marcus Raskin, was a co-defendant with Dr. Benjamin Spock on charges of encouraging draft resistance.

The Eastland subcommittee has obtained the bank record of IPS (which offered no resistance) and of Cambridge Iron and Steele (whose bank, Cambridge Trust, did not notify the corporation.)

LNS and SDS have successfully obtained court restraining orders to prevent the sequestering of their records.

Continuing legal action by the two groups will seek to enjoin the subcommittee from continuing its investigation. So far, a federal judge has postponed making a decision.

The Eastland committee, renamed in the backlash against red-baiting in the U.S. in the 1950's, made headlines a year ago when it called youth international party non-leaders and anti-war activists before its members.

According to the New York Times, Eastland has bottled up more than 122 civil rights bills in senate committees during his political career.

An essay on essays

"It is nothing short of a miracle that the modern methods of instruction have not yet entirely strangled the holy curiosity of inquiry; for this delicate little plant, aside from stimulation, stands mainly in need of freedom; without this it goes to wrack and ruin without fail. It is a very grave mistake to think that the enjoyment of seeing and searching can be promoted by coercion and a sense of duty." -- Albert Einstein

The concern of the university today is to turn out a certified product. The B.A. we receive is the business-man/purchaser's warranty that we are guaranteed to withstand "X" amount of stress, to complete "Y" number of jobs in a given period, and to generally behave and perform well for our working lifetime. So, in order to assure the prestige of its brand name, the university arranges for each of its departments to devise quality checks. One of these "torture tests" is the essay.

Essays are called educational tools. This gives a certain insight into their nature, for the process of writing an essay is extremely mechanical, once one has mastered the basic requirements of essay-writing. The typical essay is a neat arrangement of facts and professorial opinion, justified on the one hand by a creditable bibliography and on the other by the undoubted pleasure most professors receive from seeing the image of their own thought reiterated magically on an immaculate sheet of 8 1/2" by 11" typing paper.

'PAPER. --A good grade of bond paper should be used. Do not use one of the so-called erasable papers, unless it is specified by the institution to which the paper is to be presented. Some institutions have specific requirements for theses and dissertations. If there are no such requirements, paper of 20 pound weight, and at least 50 per cent rag content should be used. Some institutions permit a lighter weight, for the carbon copies.' -Kate L. Turabian (A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations)

Supplying all of the above mentioned requirements will guarantee the most disinterested student a "B", provided of course he watches his rag content.

The point is that assigned essays retard rather than facilitate the development of a student's critical faculties

Thinking is difficult - why do the brain-work necessary for a well thought-out essay, when following a simple structured formula will get the same results? And if the essay doesn't help the student, neither does it help anyone else. A professor reading a large number of essays for marking purposes can't very well reflect on the ideas which the papers present. Students, in a class seldom read each others' essays.

If they do, it's usually to see why they received an inferior mark for their own effort, not to evaluate others' ideas. And an essay read as a seminar paper is usually boring, incoherent as read, or uninformative. In four years at university, I have yet to hear anyone deliver a seminar and attempt to incite classroom discussion, or impart any useful knowledge with a view to helping anyone else in the class understand the subject better. Most students seem to be interested only in helping themselves to a better mark. The present evaluation system increases this self-interest. Rather than disseminating information, the student hoards it-writing long essays full of facts (not ideas), typing immense bibliographies, and then keeping the books from the library so that no one else can have access to the same material.

There are better alternatives to the present system which we could implement in our classes. One is having an in-class discussion of a paper, where the entire class could criticize or defend an essay. If grading is a necessity, the class could decide on a grade by consensus. We've got to do more in the classroom. If you get an idea about something you're interested in, come to class prepared to talk about it. Professors' lectures only interfere with learning. The sole justification for a lecture is that no one else in the class can say anything at all. Five minutes of talking could probably provide the same thought content of five hours of essay writing.

These are only a couple of things we could do if we wanted to. The entire education system as presently constituted aims at making us believe we only do what others want. It has been largely successful so far in repressing people. But--only because we allow it to happen.

-steve alexander

Academic pigs

In the March V edition of Lambda, two articles appeared, spearheaded by the catch-phrase 'Alienation'. Some of the comments I felt hit particularly close to home. I will now discuss one of a few of these in connection with M. Pouillon's 'L'application des methodes structuralistes en anthropologie: étude de communautés Tchadiennes',.... and the corresponding round-table discussion which took place on the 11th of March 1970.

First I quote some passages from Marjaleena Repo's article. "There are two simultaneous processes which culminate in the mass alienation of the university students. One is the process by which children and young people are systematically trained to be obedient and unquestioning through their most active years; the other is the process by which they are taught to view each other as opponents and competitors instead of as friends, fellow human beings, partners, participants and co-workers."

In the light of this I return to a criticism of what typically happens (thank God there are exceptions) in this university on the occasions of question periods following a talk given by some invited scholar.

Professors start the ball rolling by asking those over-bloated questions that put any would-be student questioner in a half-defensive, half-dazed state. The student compares most of the words he has at his disposal, his ready-at-hand vocabulary, and trembles at the thought of showing his virgin state. More often than not this first question does not quiet his need for intellectual intercourse. But more is to come.

Professors were once students. (some not so long ago) and we students should not forget it. They have fought hard to get to their spot. They have had to fence with many of the best and through this arena-like experience, they have gained an instinctive ability in handling themselves in such "dog-eat-dog"

situations. They are experts at getting their question in while the guest-speaker breathes in. They are experts at twisting and turning in their chairs, at fuming, grating handfuls of hair (for those who can) so that the guest speaker will notice them and so that he may be intimidated into letting them ask their questions.

The round-table discussion(?) that took place in a forlorn eighth-storey room in the Tower (the senate room was originally scheduled, but fear of intelligent discussion warranted necessary reshaping of events) was just another demonstration of what happens when intellectuals, famished for intelligent(?) discussion are brought together in a small area. On the right hand corner of the room (left-hand to the guest, of course, he was set up in front of everyone--firing squad style) there gathered a pack of interested professors. These individuals soon had snarled and clawed their way into the thick of the discussion. Why one unfortunate professor had made the error of sitting a little to the right of the speaker (but of course in the front seat), and was forced to snarl and growl, and flinch, that much more in order to get the desired attention and put in his question. At one point some professor (let him remain unnamed since the pack didn't notice him at the time) became aware that the level (if such it must be called, though I doubt it) of the discussion might not clear up some basic issues and therefore go over the heads of the students that were present: "I ask this for the students," said he.

Students' questions tend to be a little crude. (But they are perplexed after a ton of basic issues.) They too happen to need intellectual intercourse. But they, too, often do like the children of old; they remain seated in their place and do not make noises that might interfere with the adults' important activities. To satisfy their hunger, they learn another lesson during that square-table discussion: "view each other as opponents and competitors." They learn to forget that if they are in need of

intellectual intercourse, they had better forget that the other is a participant, a co-worker, a partner, a fellow human-being. And for my money, that's too bad.

A final word to students. Professors too often are too busy making intellectual pigs of themselves at conference tables to care about students. Like a dog chewing away at his bone, they can but growl if anyone dare impinge. So at the next coming attractions that seem as if they might be interesting, band yourselves in groups and control the discussion period. It would be nice to let some extroverted professors feel the need to rationalize your actions as idle talk, as immature, as being at a low level of understanding, etc.etc. and

to forget that his rationalization is just a cover up for the frustration you are making him feel by shutting him up. It would be nice since this is what I have done in this article, because as a student, and after talking to some other students, we were frustrated.

'Tis a pity that we do not approach intelligent discussions as fellow human beings. Yes, 'tis a pity.

Denis Beauchamp

Voluntary union?

Within the student body one is constantly hearing the students crying that they want and must have greater freedom to choose their own paths.

They want compulsory courses eliminated, they want exams abolished, they don't want to be subservient to the Administration or for that matter, to any "Establishment". And on, and on...

Far be it from me to criticize the students for their wanting a greater voice in their own affairs. Quite the contrary, while I would not support all that they propose, I do support many of their ideas, and would even add to their list.

What does constantly amaze me is that in the midst of all this turmoil about lack of freedom, the students allow themselves to be subjected to the imposition of what amounts to compulsory union membership. A membership which costs each student an amount in excess of 6% of their total tuition. The union of course is the S.G.A. or as I am told it should be called, "the voice of the students".

I am not against the idea of a student union, nor am I against the S.G.A. or the new executive of same. I am against having the S.G.A. foisted upon me by inclusion in my tuition. No one asks the student if he wishes to join the S.G.A.; the treasurer of the university simply expects you to include the S.G.A. fee of thirty dollars in your tuition payment simply because, in the words of the Calendar, it is "as requested by these student groups", (v. 29). These dues are not even deductible for income tax purposes.

It is my opinion that the "voice of the students" has been suffering from acute laryngitis. Perhaps Vic Cormier and his team can cure it, they have my best wishes for success. However, I would suggest that one cure might be to make the S.G.A. a voluntary student union. The onus then would be on the S.G.A. to prove that membership would be a worthwhile investment for the students. It would function in such a way that the student would suffer by not belonging.

The last election would seem to indicate that the S.G.A. is not meaningful to the majority of the student body. Why then is not the wrath of the same students who are irate about their lack of personal choice, turned against a situation that can be changed?

I for one intend to contest the imposition of this compulsory membership, should I be so fortunate as to pass this term and be allowed to return next term. In this regard I am prepared to get legal help in maintaining my rights as a free individual.

Are there others with guts enough to enter the fray, or is all that noise about more freedom just that, a lot of noise.

Peace: (only if it is meaningful)

Bud Gallagher

lambda

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO.

MEMBER OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

Lambda is the official English language student newspaper of Laurentian University. It is published weekly by Lambda Publications, an independent association of the students of Laurentian University. All opinions expressed are those of the editorial staff unless otherwise stated. Letters to the editor cannot be printed unless signed. If desired, a pen-name may be used for publication. Lambda office is room L-222 in the Parker Building, phone 673-8613 or 675-1151 Ext. 267.

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and those who help make this paper possible: Moses Kanhai, Charles Banting, Noel Beach, Roger Regimbal, Allan Serafino, Roy Macgregor, Gerry Pawson, Richard Woodley, Cathy Wigle, Bob Steklasa, Berk Keaney, Ken Peake, Sharon Acheson, Leslie Rinta, Bob Crick, Dave Dixon, Barb Marwood, George Pickpops?, and Rick Marwood.

BRAIN DRAIN

by Wiggles

What do you think of having a female editor of Lambda?

Dan Totino--Com. 3:

"That might be a good idea, a different point of view. It's been improving lately. It might even improve some more. Give her a chance at least."

Steve Sajatovic--Arts 1:

"I'm sick of female emancipation..... I think Merrifield's doing a hell of a good job."

Linda Walrafen--Trans. 1:

"We need a chinese surgeon--but I can't operate--that's all right. We can't allow discrimination."

Sid Morehouse--Dept. of Commerce:

"Sex wouldn't matter to me at all. It depends on the kind of job she does."



Pat Mason--Psych. 4:

"I think it's the greatest thing going to have a female editor of Lambda. I think we should have girls all over the place."

Terry Brason--Geo. 2:

"I think it would be great--bring some new life into the paper. That's what we need."

Jim Hawkins --Com 4:

"I think it would be quite a nice change. We may get a different view point around here. Women tend to have different ideas."

Warren Evershed--Arts 1:

"Something is better than nothing."

Fine particle research

by Sharon Acheson

Dr. Brian Kaye, Laurentian University's outspoken preacher-scientist heads The Institute of Fine Particle Research, which began operation in 1968.

Dr. Kaye has a chequered background, which also includes outstanding proficiency in music and singing.

He graduated from University College of Hull (England) with a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Science degrees. He wrote his doctoral thesis on Fine Particle Science while working in industry.

Dr. Kaye was at Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute where he headed a half million dollar project investigating fine particle systems.

Dr. Ruben, head of Laurentian's physics department, was a former colleague in Chicago and when Dr. Kaye unveiled a desire to return to the academic world, he invited him to consider Sudbury. Together they laid the groundwork for the Institute of Fine Particle Research.

This Institute was founded on an inter-disciplinary basis. The

Institute brings together researchers in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

Dr. Kaye believes science can be applied to everyday living. He believes we live in an era where fine particle research is coming into its own. Practically every form of pollution deals with fine particles. For example, D.D.T., dust, phosphates, sulphur, and smog! Our awakened public is aroused and ready for a stand on these issues. We look to scientists to bring us out of this threat to our environment. Literally, without research in these areas human life could become extinct on our planet.

Technology and science has created many of today's problems as well as today's benefits. The environmental scientist has a personal responsibility to help

The black lung disease has become a burning issue in the States. Labour unions are pushing for more research into this disease in order to claim compensation for coal miners exposed to coal dust over a long period of time. Research into

this type of problem involves pattern recognition of certain dust particles.

Research into these problems and similar problems affecting our environment could be carried on in this Institute.

Dr. Kaye has held two short training courses for industry in problems involving fine particles.

Student disorder arises in Sweden

Government said yes - students said no. And the first student disorder in Sweden was a fact. As a protest over the proposals for the university reform which was to be introduced in Sweden this fall, the Stockholm students occupied their own Student Union for a night last year. Olof Palme who was then the Minister of Education had to rush to the Union Building by cab in the middle of the night. He gained a point by showing his willingness to listen to the students. The students finally left the building in good order. But they did not leave the subject.

The new curriculum is very similar to the system in the United States, with units, prerequisites, fixed course combinations, restricted admission and stricter standards for rapid results.

The main reason for the government's appointment some years ago of a subcommittee to investigate the old university system and to present an outline (UKAS) for a new system was that the universities sim-

ply could not hold any more students. The number of university students had risen sharply during the 60's - from 35,000 to 125,000.

At present the institute employs three professors on a part-time basis and two students. There is part-time employment of five students at different levels who work through the summer.

Industrial representatives from every part of the North American continent attended. The new system would curb admittance by means of higher grade requirements and prerequisites and so on, to make the flow through the university quicker and smoother to avoid an explosion. It would also be possible for the government to obtain a better control of educational planning, and to prevent shortages or overcrowding in the recruitment to several professions. When the subcommittee's proposal reached Mr. Palme's Ministry of Education it was modified due to student opposition and renamed PUKAS (-Palme's UKAS).

The National Swedish Union of Students stated at their student parliament in Orebro last May that the new reform would lead to a decreased study motivation, student democracy, and freedom of choice and to increased conformism.

Opportunities for participation in the institute will increase. Hopefully, as more resources become available for its expansion. Maybe then more students with awareness of the social implications of certain technological 'news' will begin to engage in projects which will help to solve present present problems.

An investigating committee was appointed by the Union and devoted last summer to working on an outline to counteract what they felt were the ill effects of the governmental committee proposal.

The main points in the Union's outline were:

- abolish the University Chancellor's Office,
- abolish the admittance restrictions to the university,
- establish a sixth university,

● extend the compulsory comprehensive school from nine to eleven years,

● decentralize the entire educational system,

The student proposal was recently distributed to all Student Unions in Sweden and it will be discussed at the National Swedish Union of Students' student parliament in November.

"It is going to be chaos in the beginning in some places", says Ann-Marie Lingren, educational secretary in the National Student Union.

Robert Brown

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SINCE
1934

George Luckacs is a european phenomenologist whose works have been frowned upon by academic Stalinists and empiricist Liberals. Luckacs wrote the following article in 1948 as a reaction to the Hitler era and as a warning to intellectuals in post-war America. Looking back, we can only admire this work for its keen and accurate insight.

DURING THE SECOND world war many people hoped that the annihilation of the Hitler regime would simultaneously result in the end of the fascist ideology.

Events in West Germany since the end of the war, however, show that even the economic and political basis for the revival of a Hitlerian fascism is being maintained and broadened by the anglo saxon reaction. The effects of this extend into the ideological realm, making the ideology of Hitlerism today still a very real question, and not just an historical one.

When we look back to the rise of fascism, we see what a crucial responsibility the intelligentsia bear for the development of that ideology. I will give one major example.

It is well known how Hitler's politics led with iron necessity to the horrors of Auschwitz and Maidanek. Yet it should not be overlooked that the systematic shattering of the conviction of the equality of all men belonged to the moments which made this abomination possible.

The organized bestiality of fascism implicating millions of people would have been much more difficult to accomplish, had Hitler not succeeded in maintaining in the broadest spectrum of the German masses the conviction that anyone who was not of "pure blood" was "actually" not human.

The majority of the intelligentsia participated in this movement either actively or receptively. At the beginning, only esoteric books and scholarly essays appeared concerning these themes but from them came newspaper articles, brochures, radio lectures, etc., which were directed toward a public of tens of thousands.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary and a great task of the progressive intelligentsia to unmask this entire ideology, even in its "most refined" representatives, to show that from Nietzsche to Simmel, Spengler and Heidegger, a straight path leads to Hitler. It is not to their credit that up to now fascism has not arisen in

France, England, or the U.S.A.

Thus, we must emphasize—ideologically—the leading role of Germany in the previous development of the "reactionary" ideology.

It would be false and dangerous today, however, to limit ourselves to this struggle. We would have to be very closed-minded to believe that the new reaction developing now is following exactly the same ideological path as the old reaction and working with exactly the same intellectual tools.

Monopoly capitalism

Naturally, the general essence of each reaction in our period, the period of imperialism, is the same: the attempt at domination by monopoly capitalism, and the consequent and constant danger of fascist dictators and world wars. Naturally, both fascist dictatorship and war are carried out with at least the same brutality of suppression and destruction as was experienced under Hitler.

However, it by no means follows from this day that the new fascism will necessarily attempt to operate with an exact copy of Hitler's methods. On the contrary, more or less opposing ideological currents can already be seen in the division of the world. Today the aggression threatens from a mighty imperialism which wants to extend its domination from half the world to the whole. This imperialism carries in its wake imperialists who see their old world domain as problematic and threatened, who support the U.S.A. in the (objectively futile) hope of being able to maintain, develop, and consolidate their present possessions.

Of course, the general tendencies of imperialism remain the same; its aspirations are just as much today as before in opposition to the interests of its own masses and to those of the peoples defending their freedom.

This opposition is the necessity which the aggressive imperialists see confronting them for oppressing their own and foreign peoples. At the same time, they acknowledge the necessity for demagogically mobilizing their own masses for the new division of the world, revealing the inner com-

pulsion of the fascist domestic and foreign policy, the broader lines of which are already clearly visible.

This new stage in the development of imperialism will quite

This new stage in the development of imperialism will quite probably not be called fascism. And concealed behind the new nomenclature lies a new ideological problem: the hungry imperialism of the Germans brought forth a nihilistic cynicism which openly broke with all traditions of humanity. The fascist tendencies arising today in the U.S.A. work with the method of a nihilistic hypocrisy. They carry out the suppression and exploitation of the masses in the name of humanity and culture.

Let us look at an example. It was necessary for Hitler, supported by Gobineau and Chamberlain, to formulate a special theory of races in order to mobilize his masses for the extermination of democracy and progress, humanism and culture.

The imperialists of the U.S.A. have it easier. They need only universalize and systematize their old practices concerning the Negroes. And since these practices have up to now been "reconcilable" with the ideology portraying the U.S.A. as a champion of democracy and humanism, there can be no reason why nihilistic hypocrisy could not arise there, which, by demagogic means, could become dominant. That this universalization and systematization is rapidly advancing can be seen by anyone who follows the fates of the best progressive members of the intelligentsia in the U.S.A., or who reads Gerhart Eisler or Howard Fast. How these methods have been on the way for a long time toward universalization has been strikingly shown long ago by such a moderate author as Sinclair Lewis in *Elmer Gantry*.

Take Toynbee, for example. He investigates the growth and decline of all known cultures and comes to the conclusion that neither the control of natural forces, nor the control of social conditions is capable of influencing this process; he also attempts

to prove that all efforts to influence the course of development through the use of force (i.e., all revolutions) are condemned to failure.

Twenty-one cultures have already perished. One solitary culture, the west european, has continually grown up to now because, at its inception, Jesus discovered this new, non-violent path of renewal. And today? Toynbee summarizes his first six volumes to the effect that God—whose nature is just as constant as man's—will not deny us a new deliverance if only we ask for it with sufficient humility.

It seems to me that the most fanatic exponent of atomic war in the U.S.A. could desire nothing better than for the progressive intellectuals to do nothing more than pray for such a favor, while he himself can organize the atomic war undisturbed.

Granted: this fatalistic-pacifist tendency of Toynbee shows that at present we are only in the beginning stages of the ideological development of the new fascism. Realizing this, however, does not make the task and responsibility of the intelligentsia smaller, but rather makes it greater.

There is still time to give the ideological development of the leading cultural nations a new turn, or at least to attempt to halt the current, growing reactionary development.

For this, however, clarity in the ideological sphere is above all necessary. And what is meant by clarity here?—by no means the formally clear, stylistically perfect expression of thoughts (this is richly present among the intelligentsia), but the clear knowledge of where we stand, in what direction the path of development is going, and what we can do to influence its direction.

In this regard the intellectuals of the imperialist period are in sorry straits. Since it is never objectively possible for the intelligentsia to be equally competent in all spheres of knowledge, every epoch puts certain sciences, certain branches of knowledge, certain authors who are

The responsibility of intellectuals— champions of history or victims of barbarism?

by George Luckacs

considered classical, in the forefront of interest. Thus, Newtonian physics played a progressive role of much consequence in the liberation of the French intelligentsia from the old theological constraints, that transmitted the monarchistic-absolutist ideology. In the France of that period, it was a motor of ideological preparation for the great revolution.

It is crucially necessary that *political economy* occupy this position among the intellectuals as a science of the primary "forms of existence" of man, as the science of the real relations of men to one another, of the laws and tendencies of the development of these relations.

In reality, however, precisely the opposite tendencies can be seen. Philosophy, psychology, history, etc., in the imperialist period, are all equally concerned with playing down economic insights, with discrediting them as "superficial" and "unessential".

Social fetishes

What is the result? The intelligentsia, since they do not see through to the objective foundations of their own social existence, in growing measure become victims of the fetishization of social problems.

Examples of this can easily be given. I will discuss only some of the essential ones. Above all there is the *fetishization of democracy*. That is, democracy for whom and is never investigated.

It is never asked what the real social content of a concrete democracy is, and this failure to question is one of the main supports of the neo-fascism now readying itself.

Then there is the *fetishization of the longing for peace by the people* generally in the form of an abstract pacifism, whereby the desire for peace degenerates not only into passivity, but even becomes a slogan for the amnesty of the fascist war criminals, thus facilitating the pre-conditions for a new war.

Next is the *fetishization of the nation*. Behind this facade disappears the distinction between the just, national, life-interests of a people, and the aggressive tendencies of imperialist chauvinism. It can easily be brought to mind how this fetishization was directly effective in Hitler's national demagoguery. It is effective today, too, in its direct form, but along with it there is a no less dangerous indirect use of this fetishization: the ideology of a so-called supranationalism, of a world government above nations, especially in the U.S.A.

Just as Hitler's direct form sought a *pax germanica* for the world, the indirect form is moving in the direction of a *pax americana*, both, if they realized themselves, would mean the *annihilation of all national self-determination, of all social progress*.

Finally, there is the *fetishization of culture*. Since Gobineau, Nietzsche, and Spengler, it has become fashionable to deny the unity of the culture of humanity.

That this theory, viewed objectively, is completely worthless, that the present west european culture is deeply impregnated with russian ideological influences (and precisely in its most outstanding achievements) can be seen by the most superficial glance at today's cultural situation.

It is important to see clearly what such theories signify in the social realm. Russian cultural development, climaxing with Soviet culture, today embodies the future arising from our culture, just as the year 1793 did for all progressive Europeans in the 19th century. The fetishization of culture here masks the protest of what is dying, especially in their own culture, against what is pregnant with the future.

Economic fetishes

I have seemingly deviated far from the topic of economy. In reality, I have uninterruptedly and

exclusively spoken about it. For what does fetishization mean here?

It means that a given historical phenomenon is detached from its real social and historical basis, that its abstract concept (in most cases only some aspects of this abstract concept) is fetishized into purportedly independent being, into its own peculiar entity. The great achievement of genuine economy consists precisely in removing this fetishization, in concretely demonstrating the meaning of a given historical phenomenon in the total process of development: what its past and future are.

Thus, the "reactionary bourgeoisie" knows quite well why it seeks to discredit genuine economy through its ideologues, just as those participating in the Church reaction of the 16th to 18th centuries knew exactly why they fought against the new physics.

Today it is in the life-interests of the imperialist bourgeoisie to annihilate the capability for social-historical orientation among the intelligentsia. Even if a considerable number of the intelligentsia cannot be made into absolute adherents of the imperialist reaction, they should at least be made to wander helplessly about in an incomprehensible world without the ability for orientation in it.

We must admit with shame that this manoeuvre of the reactionary bourgeoisie has largely succeeded. They have enticed and misled large numbers of the best intellects.

Many good representatives of today's intelligentsia, in unconscious support of this striving by the imperialist reaction, have even created a philosophy which attempts to prove that it is philosophically impossible to orient oneself socially. This line runs from the social agnosticism of Marx Weber to existentialism.

Is this not an unworthy condition for the intellectuals? Have they attained their abilities, their knowledge, their spiri-

tual and moral culture—during a turning point in the history of the world in which the fate of humanity will be decided, during which freedom and barbaric oppression will fight out their deciding struggle—only in order to ask, with Pilatus: what is reality? And is it not unworthy of them to pass off this unknowing, this not wanting to know, as particular philosophical depth?

We have attained our knowledge, our spiritual culture, in order to understand the world better than the average man. In reality, however, we find a contrary picture. Arnold Zweig depicts quite rightly an honest intellectual who for years is taken in by every demagoguery of german imperialism, only to admit at the end that simple workers had clearly and correctly seen through these situations years before.

Already many intellectuals today feel from where freedom and culture are really threatened. Man, with strong moral pathos, turns against imperialism and against preparation for war. But our integrity as representatives of the intelligentsia demands from us that we create *knowledge* from this *feeling*. And this can only be accomplished through the science of political economy, through the economy of Marxism.

The intelligentsia stands at a dividing point. Should we, like the intellectuals of France in the 18th century, or those in Russia in the 19th, become path-breakers and champions of a progressive turn in world history; or, like the german intellectuals of the first half of the 20th century, should we become helpless victims, will-less helpers of a barbaric reaction?

It is obvious which course is worthy of the essence, knowledge, and culture of intellectuals and which is unworthy.

(though notably, not the modern existential theory of Maslow, Rogers and perhaps even Adler—ed.)

(Chevron)

(a brief look at comics as propaganda)

by Stewart Saxe

Canadian University Press

If you are given to believing that large-scale plots are being formed to oppose social change — you might turn very quickly to the daily newspapers for proof.

Not to the news or editorial pages, prime candidates though they might be for such a theory, but to the comic section.

Almost unanimously, the daily and coloured weekend comic strips have found some way to attack student radicals and the hippie sub-culture over the last year. While often supporting the war in Vietnam and mirroring the class distinctions of North America.

And there are some reasons why it's not so very funny.

Buz Sawyer, Terry and the Pirates, Li'l Abner, Apartment 3-G, Smidgens, Flintstones, Wizard of Id, On Stage and of course Dick Tracy are a few of the common strips that have had their turn, sometimes many turns, attacking the two dissident groups.

While hippies may get constant barbs thrown at them, Smidgens for one is always upset that they've picked his flowers to give away or that they smell so bad, the real attacks are saved for the radicals.

And, in fact, those attacks have been so common that it's hard to put down to coincidence just because one believes there's no conscious plot.

Indeed, there is some evidence to suggest that a plot is closer at hand than one might think.

In 1966 the United States' leading comic strip writers were all summoned to a meeting with state department officials.

The officials pointed out to them that they had an important part to play in formulating US public opinion on Vietnam. They were then asked to help support this policy. There was very little dissent expressed at the meeting.

But this hardly explains their united stand on the wider aspects of the attack against social dissenters. Actually the explanation is closer to hand.

The comics are searching for stories based on the more unusual or exceptional things that pass by one's life, for stories based on the bigger news events of the day, and for subjects it can ridicule.

Comic writers on the average are of course just that — an average group of people endowed with a little more creativity in a particular field.

But when it comes to social consciousness and awareness there's no reason why they should be any different than the kind of people they work with — and the kind of neighbors their salaries place them beside — and indeed they're not.

Al Capp responded violently on a recent panel show to the suggestion that he's changed from the anti-right political stance he'd shown a few decades earlier — that he'd gone over.

"When American democracy was threatened by extremism from the right — by isolationism and conservatism — I attacked the right; now America is challenged by extremism from the left and I'll attack it and expose it just as vehemently," Capp said.

How much more representative a statement could possibly be collected from a person of Capp's economic and social position? Radical positions are attacked not on content but just for being radical.

Capp wraps his attack on the student activists and hippie groups up in one group — Students Wildly Indignant about Nearly Everything. SWINE for short.

The SWINE, who are always dressed poorly, and carrying meaningless signs, who have a constant entourage of flies and of course smell, allow Capp to include his attack on political activism and non-conformist youth cultures in one great parry of his pen.

They march anywhere, always without reason, and are given to the crudest inconsistencies — Capp's main point.

Carrying signs labelled "Non-violence," they will be violent — demanding better university education they have either never been to classes or are dropouts — calling for distribution of private property to the people they keep it all themselves or destroy it and of course, the means of producing more goods.

Apartment 3-G has been much more subtle than Capp — a man who hardly seems capable of subtlety.

The comic strip about three young women living in an apartment together has just finished a series that involved the girls' friendly next-door neighbor and confrere — Professor Papagoras (Subtle name, eh?).

Professor Papagoras had just become acting president of his university when the local underground paper threatened to publish a picture of him with his arm around one of the 3-G girls.

The incident was originally harmless of course — but you know how pictures can look.

Papagoras stands firm through this and further trials though he does lose his calm just once when he strikes a student, who had been previously attacking him in a demonstration, and hospitalizes the fellow.

During the crisis Papagoras' young assistant, who trusted and respected the underground journalists at first, comes to learn that high-sounding motives often hide very low goals and sneaky methods. Coming to his senses he is finally able not only to bring the editors of the underground magazine to justice, but also the unscrupulous political agitator who was really behind the whole thing from the beginning.

And, if that's not enough, he captures the unscrupulous agitator just as he's about to do in a beautiful girl he had used to get Papagoras in a compromising situation — actually innocent but there were cameras again — for another attempt to destroy the man.

There is no stated reason for all this — political agitators are known nowadays for wanting to bring down the country by destroying university presidents one by one and by using well-motivated though mis-directed young college students and junior faculty.

The lessons that can be learned from this one "comic" strip series are unlimited.

1. Good ideals, even when they are truly believed by most involved, are no excuse for any kind of extra-legal action because there are unscrupulous political agitators really manoeuvring the scene.

2. We must not hesitate to attack those individuals who preach radical change even when it seems to make sense because there are deeper things hiding in the shadows.

3. We must understand when the authorities are driven to violent action and know that they really regret it.

4. We must realize that younger people, even faculty, are led astray but most will return if handled firmly.

5. We must overlook occasional extra-legal action on the part of the authorities because they are fighting such dirty underhanded opposition.

6. We must remember that radical actions actually stop the changes the liberals wanted to make because they are busy doing battle and must give no ground.

It tends to all seem fairly unimportant — hidden away in the back sections of our newspapers, but it isn't really so.

These comics will be part of the overall communication process that will entrench in people's minds these views of what the new movements are all about.

Combined with similar distortions on the news pages and editorial pages, the comics will be the method by which people are turned against even listening to the activists or the youth subculture.

It wouldn't take any conscious plot — not so long as this kind of distortion can happen so thoroughly — automatically.

The comics of course have their own contradictions. It's inevitable because they take a liberal stance.

Smidgens is a good example.

Between complaining about the hippies the strip is constantly commenting on the alienation of modern life — of the common man's feeling of uselessness.

But no analysis is presented — there are no suggestions that there are real reasons for this situation or real cures.

Like the other sections of the paper, the comics limit themselves to commentary on the phenomenal aspects of our life and its problems. They never seek the roots of those problems — they never suggest solutions.

For seeking the roots of the problem is radicalism — better to have blind faith in the unstudied, mystified, process of the status quo.



'For all you bastards out there'

It's hard to be an FBI man, I mean, it's really a drag

This is the text of The pause of Mr. Claus, by Arlo Guthrie from his latest album, 'Arlo'. It should become as popular as Alice's Restaurant on Guthrie's first album. This one, however, runs only seven minutes, and fifty seconds, while Alice's Restaurant ran eighteen minutes and twenty seconds.

This next song we're going to dedicate to a great American organization. I'd like to dedicate this to our boys in the FBI...

Now wait a minute, it's hard to be an FBI man.

I mean, first of all to be an FBI man you have to be over 40 years old. And the reason is that it takes at least 25 years with the organization to be that much of a bastard...

Now it's true, you just can't join... You know, it needs an atmosphere where your natural bastardness can grow and develop and take a meaningful shape in today's complex society...

But that's not why I want to dedicate this song to the FBI.

I mean the job they have to do is a drag. I mean they have to follow people around, you know, that's part of their job, to follow me around.

I'm out on the highway and I'm driving down the road and I run out of gasoline. I pull over to the side of the road. They gotta pull over too, make believe that they ran out... You know, I go to get some gasoline, they have to figure out whether they should stick with the car or follow me. Suppose I don't come back and they're staying with the car.

Or, if I fly on the airplane. I could fly half-fare because I'm 12 to 22, and they gotta pay the full fare... The thing is that when you pay the full fare, you have to get on the airplane first, so that they know how many seats are left over for the half-fare kids. And sometimes there aren't any seats left over and sometimes there are, but that doesn't mean you have to go... Well suppose that he gets on and fills up the last seat, so you can't get on, so he gets off, so then you can get on... And what's he going to do?... And well it's a drag for him.

But that's not why I want to dedicate the song to the FBI.

During these hard days, hard weeks, everybody always has it bad once in a while. You know, you have a bad time of it, and you always have a friend who that says 'hey man you ain't got it that bad.

his own life, is to burn a dime from somewhere, call up the FBI, say 'FBI(they'll say 'yes'), I dig Uncle Ho and Chairman Mao, and their friends are coming over for dinner'... Hang up the phone, and within two minutes—and not two minutes from the time when he hangs up the phone, but two minutes from when he put the dime in—they've got 30,000 feet of tape rolling: files on tape, pictures, movies, dramas, actions on tape; and then they send out half a million people all over the entire world—the globe—they find out all they can about this guy, 'cause there's a number of questions involved in this guy.

I mean if he was the last guy in the world, how'd he get a dime to call the FBI? There are plenty of people that aren't the last guys that can't get dimes. He comes along and he gets a dime.

I mean if he had to burn a dime to call the FBI, how was he gonna serve dinner for all those people? How could the last guy make dinner for all those



people? And if he could make dinner, and was going to make dinner, then why did he call the FBI? And they find out all of these questions within two minutes. And that's the great thing about America.

I mean, this is the only country in the world—while it's not the only country in the world that could find stuff out in two minutes—but it's the only country in the world that would take two minutes for that guy.

Other countries would say 'he's the last guy—screw 'em'.

You know, but in America there is no discrimination, and there is no hypocrisy because we'll get anybody.

And that's the wonderful thing about America and that's why tonight I'd like to dedicate it to every FBI man in the audience.

I know you can't say nothin', you know, you can't get up and say 'hi', 'cause then everybody knows that you're an FBI man.

It's a drag for you and your friends; they're not really your friends, are they?

So you can't get up and say nothin' cause otherwise you gotta get sent back to the factory, and that's a drag for you and that's an expense for the government, and that's a drag for you.

We're gonna sing you this Christmas carol, for all you bastards out there in the audience, called *The pause of Mr. Claus*.

Why do you sit there so strange?
Is it because you are beautiful?
You must think you are deranged.
Why do police guys beat on these guys?
You must think Santa Claus wierd.
He has long hair and a beard,
giving his presents for free.
Why do police guys mess with these guys?
Let's get Santa Claus 'cause...
Santa Claus has a red suit:
he's a communist,
and a beard and long hair:
must be a pacifist.
What's in the pipe that he's smoking?
Mr. Claus sneaks in your house at night.
He must be a dope fiend:
put your head tight.
Why do police guys beat on these guys?

(Chevron)

Water colours display in galler

The Cultural Affairs department is sponsoring a display entitled "Water Colours '69"

This exhibition consists of thirty-five paintings selected from the 1969 annual show of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour, a national organization functioning from coast to coast.

The Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour was formed in November, 1925 for the practice and encouragement of an art whose medium had been employed in Canada for nearly 200 years. The founding members were visionaries who believed that Canadian artists could express themselves through the delicate and subtle medium of water colour, as the Group of Seven had done in the denser medium of oils.

After the preparation of a final constitution, and under Dominion Charter, this group was incorporated in 1936 as the official Water Colour Paintings Society in Canada, with Peter Haworth as its president. Throughout its history, the Society has encouraged and supported members and aspiring members to participate actively in a professional community of artists for the continuance of an increasingly rare medium.

Since the inception of the Society, art has been experiencing drastic and accelerated change. And change is, of course, both necessary and healthy. After World War Two, a burgeoning of new concepts in a rapidly changing world, and the discovery of new media, as well as other ar-

istic departures, influenced water colour painting.

What constitutes a "Water colour" has altered with the changing times. Many such works are now done in gouache or opaque colour; furthermore, chalks, pastels, was, inks, acrylics, and collage are employed.

The current exhibition at the Laurentian University Art Gallery will afford its viewers an opportunity to observe not only the familiar, but also the new in the contemporary art scene.

Tiny Alice

"Tiny Alice" was presented by the University Players, at the Quonta Region of the Dominion Drama Festival in Espanola last week. The University Players had been invited to present the play, by the executive of the Quonta Region, when it was learned that the planned presentation by La Troupe Universitaire would not be presented.

The presentation was not entered as a competitive entry, but was put on as a courtesy performance. However the play was to have received both public and private adjudication at the festival.

"Tiny Alice" was originally presented by the University Players at the Sudbury High School Auditorium last December. It received a very favourable response from the audience at that time and according to Rick Marwood of the University Players "It's going to be even better this time".

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Vees win consolation

by berk

U.B.C. 107 Laurentian 78
Laurentian 88 Loyola 82

The players were keyed. But something was different. Instead of the confident smiles there were uneasy grimaces seemingly imbed in the tense faces. In one minute the tipoff, and the Voyageurs were worried, almost scared. Then before you could say "Jump John jump" U.B.C. had 2 quick points. The U.B.C. scoreboard flashed like an advertisement for a discotheque during the next 5 minutes as the Thunderbirds took a 19-5 lead.

The spectators who hadn't seen the Voyageurs play previously got the impression - and justifiably - that the fellas wearing blue and gold had first met and decided to go and play some basketball. But in journalistic fairness it must be stated that the U.B.C. players contributed greatly to this impression. First you were amazed at their defence. They seemed to have this little motto regarding defensive ball and stuck to it during the tournament: "The guy with the ball can go anywhere, as long as it is where we want him to." Don Lavigneur who had deflated many a similar motto this year was helpless against the super-fast and super-smooth U.B.C. guards; Alex Bryden and Ron Thorsen.

Then you notice something else - U.B.C. is pulling down all the rebounds. But their team is not much taller than the Vees.

The reason for the board strength becomes clearer every time the ball is put up. Coach Peter Mullins of the Birds emphasised position for rebounding strength. Attesting to this is the fact that 6'3" Bob Molinski hauled down 21 rebounds while scoring 25 points as a sidelight. After finishing the half at 56-35, there was no question of the outcome. However, the Vees did not quit even though they were having a most frustrating time of it.

Ray Owens scored 17 points in the second half to bring his total to 25, while Big John's 20 were evenly split.

The V's did not play well, shooting 32% from the floor on good percentage shots. The defence was porous as is obvious from the 107 points scored against them. But even if they had played their best, I believe they still would have been thoroughly beaten. U.B.C. was much too strong for any Canadian team.

We now come upon one of this writers favorite subjects - "pride"

The situation from the Vees' standpoint stands like this: A chance to win the National Championship is gone. The whole purpose of mind was dissipated. Instead of the wild cheers, national T.V. coverage and trophies, there would be only polite applause and little sensationalism as the fans warmed up for the big one. It takes a very special team to adjust itself to these conditions, and dedicate themselves to proving they deserve a better rating than the popular consensus approved. It takes a special kind of pride, it took the Laurentian University Voyageurs.

There was one player in particular who had something to prove. John McKibbin had encountered considerable criticism during the U.B.C. game. John had had one of those off nights hitting only 8 of 26 (30%) from the floor. What made matters worse was the fact that most of these shots were close in high percentage chances. So the big fella came to relieve himself and what a job he did. He got his short hook working, dragged down 16 rebounds and it was curtains for Loyola. Set up perfectly on many occasions by guards, Les Kennedy, Don Lavigneur and Gord Verge, John moved in close hooking 16 of 30 (53.3%). Sinking a pair of foul shots gave John 34 points, and a lot of deserving respect.

Let us not be misled to thinking that it was only John who came to play. The guards as already mentioned were prime factors in the win. Particular mention goes to the pepper-pot, who played his aggressive type of ballgame, giving some of the Loyola boys dizzy spells. He ended up with 15 points hitting 6 of 11 in the Field Goal department. Verge scored 9, Kennedy and Ray Owens had 8, Jim Hill hooped 6, Ugo Capi sank 4, with Eric Pandke and Klaudius Kuncevicus scoring 2 apiece. As a whole the team shot a fantastic 50% 37 of 74.

The desire emanating from the team was obvious when one considers that the lead changed hands 10 times. Each time the Vees got behind, their dedication grew until the Warriors finally succumbed.

With that happy note the team ended its season. Without pressing the point, I would like to congratulate the coach Dr. Dewar and the team for their season's performance and particularly for the brand of courage and their desire they displayed against Loyola.



Guards Don Lavigneur (5) and Les Kennedy (25) crash the offensive boards



Loyola couldn't stop Ugo Capi
(illegally)



Lavigneur eludes a check for 2 points



John McKibbin shows his stuff for an easy basket

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Kennedy pots another basket

Laurentian ski season finished

This past week-end was the wrap-up for the Laurentian Ski team. Skiers and teams have been compiling points all season in the Northern Ontario Alpine Cup Series (for 5 man teams). Going into this week's action Laurentian was leading the South section, however all the finalists reverted to zero points for the championship, as in hockey play-offs. In the final, held at Kanasuta Ski Hills, Rouyn Quebec, the Larder Lake Men's team took the trophy, and the Nickel Teen Girls won their section.

The course was extremely icy and it took its toll as many competitors failed to finish. One of those was Laurentian member Peter Jackson who fell in the giant slalom, and who was disqualified in the slalom event.

In the slalom event Mike Shoniker came in twenty third, and Dave Dixon was next in at twenty-fourth. Dixon put together two runs in the Giant Slalom and came sixth, Shoniker was twelfth.

Earlier, at the O.I.A.A. meet held at Bethany, Laurentian placed fourth behind York, Lakehead and Trent. Brian Cameron of Soo Algoma College of Laurentian who races for Laurentian in University competition, and against the team in other competition, placed fourth in the giant slalom. Shoniker came tenth.

In the slalom Peter Jackson, who was later injured, came tenth and Dixon was nineteenth.

Lorne Luhta, the Nordic Specialist, (cross-country) took that event. Shoniker was fourth, Dixon sixteenth, and Jackson nineteenth. Luhta also went to the O. Q. A. A. meet, and took the event there.

At the Lakehead Invitational, Laurentian was sixth with Cameron placing sixth in the slalom. On the giant slalom, Cameron was fifteenth, and Shoniker was in with a twenty-second place finish.

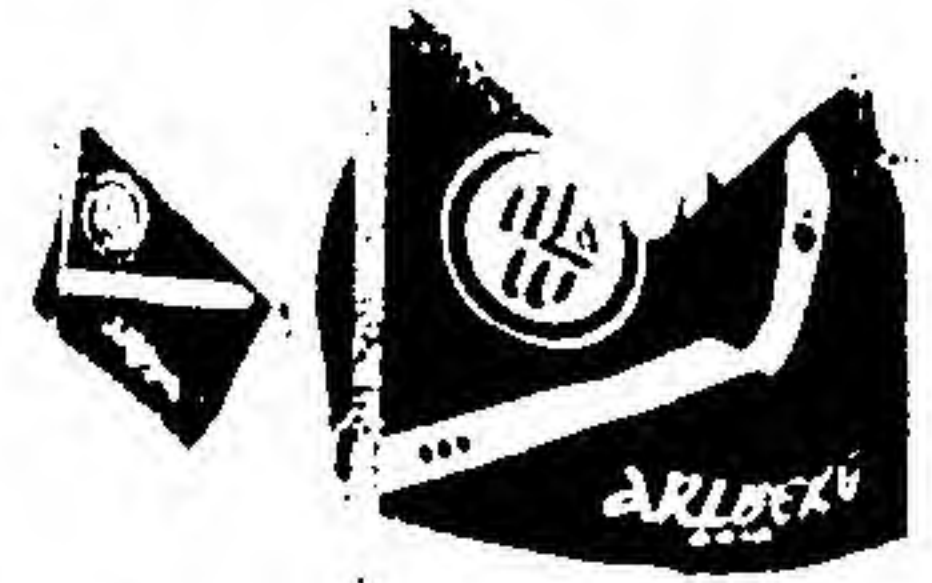
The team was unable to enter many meets this year because of lack of funds, but are hoping to get a lot more next year.

Due to an extensive recruiting drive there are expected to be both a strong men's and a strong women's team next year with some of Northern Ontario's best known skiers competing for Laurentian.



Members of the team were Mike Shoniker, Dave Dixon, Peter Jackson, Peter Adam and sometimes John McCullough.

The coach was Fred Beattie, and the technical advisor was Bob Rogers.



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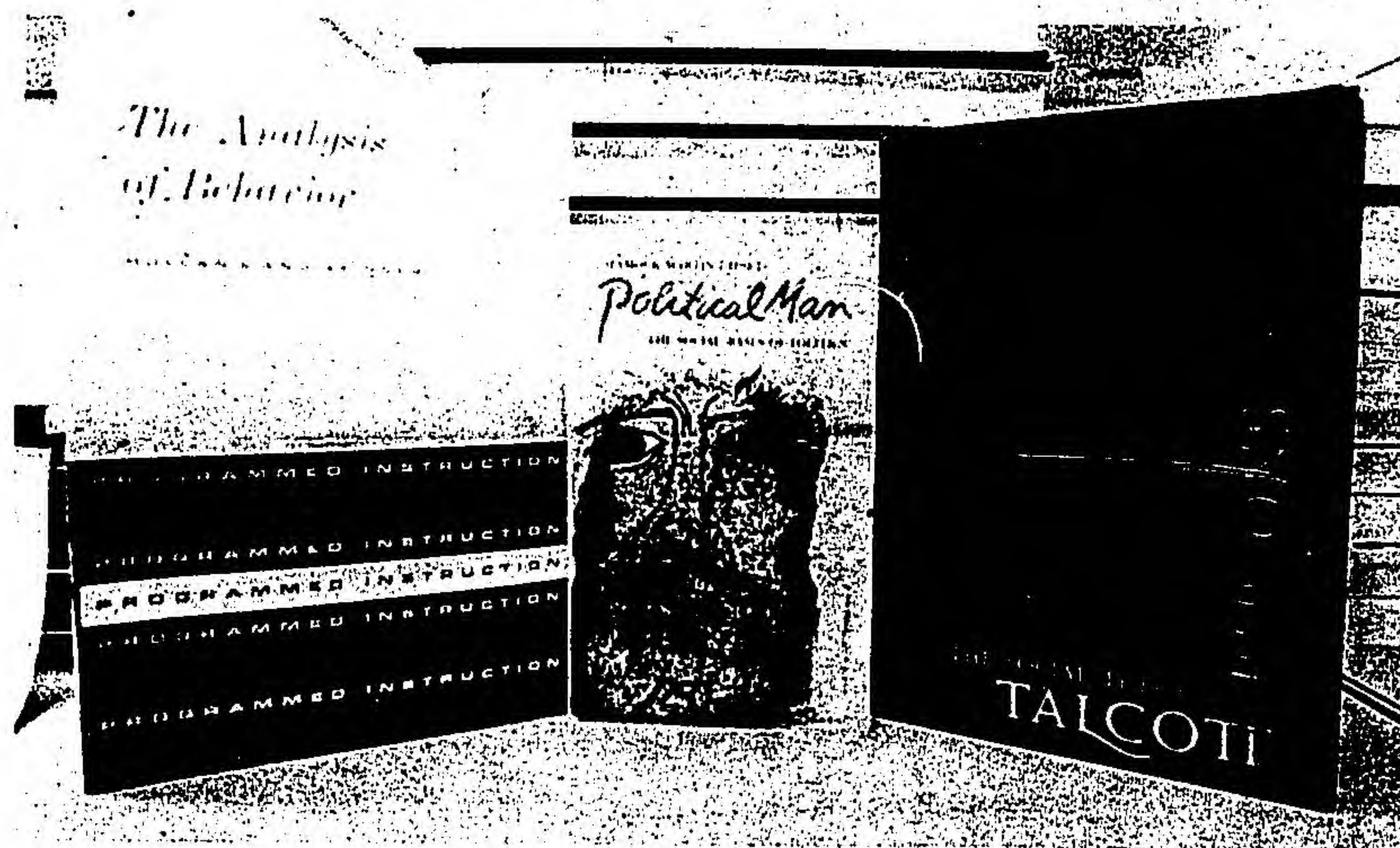
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